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2. The difference is not very great.

3. The heaviest sudden downpours have thus far been observed in middle latitudes.

4. General, light rains of considerable duration are known in many parts of the tropics, and even have special names. Such rains have long been known for the west coasts of South America and Africa, but in the foregoing statement other tropical districts are referred to.

5. The heaviest daily rainfalls have been observed outside the tropics, thus in Cherrapunji, Assam, 40.94 inches; Tanabe, in Japan, 35.51 inches, and at two other stations in northern India over 30 inches.

6. It is probable that the heaviest rains in the tropics fall during large cyclones.

7. A larger number of self-recording rain-gauges, and detailed discussion of the results, especially in cases of the heaviest rains, are very much to be desired.

8. It would be especially interesting to know whether in the tropics, as in the higher latitudes, the larger rainfall amounts on the windward sides of mountains do not depend on the longer duration of the rain, rather than on their greater intensity. R. DeC. W.

ISLANDERS OF TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—A Blue-Book, issued by the British Colonial Office, says that in view of the poverty of the islanders of Tristan da Cunha, correspondence was opened with the Ministry of Cape Colony concerning the deportation of the islanders to that colony. The Cape Ministry replied that it was prepared to share the cost and would send a representative to the island to lay the proposal before the inhabitants. Mr. Hammond Tooke was accordingly sent there; but as the majority of the islanders decided to remain, the Cape Government took no further steps. Most of the Blue-Book consists of an exhaustive report by Mr. Tooke on the islanders, including recommendations for the ameliorization of their condition. He proposed that a chaplain and schoolmaster should be appointed at an early date. The islanders numbered 15 males, 24 females, and 43 children. They are unable to contribute £75 for the salary of a schoolmaster, as was suggested by the Cape Government. In April last a clergyman and his wife went to the island for the purpose of ministering to the needs of the inhabitants.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—Map to illustrate the "Masai, their Language, and Folklore." Scale, 42 miles to an inch. The Oxford Geographical Institution, 1905.

The map illustrates a book by Mr. A. C. Hollis with the above title. It shows the distribution of this tribe before they were collected on reservations. Masai names are written in red, and the territory occupied by the tribe, both in British and German East Africa, is tinted brown.

AFRICA.—Raised Map of Africa—(1) Physical Features, (2) Political Divisions with Guide. Weekly Summary, Eltham, Kent, England, 1906. (Price, 1s. 9d.)

The map is intended for the blind. Two sheets are modelled, one giving the principal physical features of the continent, and the other the chief political divisions. On the physical sheet is an indication of the points of the compass. The scale of the map is 100 miles to three-sixteenths of an inch. Meridians of longitude are indicated at the top and bottom by straight strokes. Parallels of latitude are indicated by threads carried across the map, the Equator being shown by a thicker thread. The sheets are accompanied by text in Braille giving a large number of facts relating to the continent, some of which are not as accurate as might be wished. Lake Lanji, for example, is mentioned as one of the lakes through which the upper Congo flows; but it was proved, years ago, that this lake does not exist. On the political map all the physical features are omitted, excepting the Nile River and the larger lakes. The boundaries of the various states and colonies are shown by raised lines, and the principal towns are indicated by dots.

AMERICA.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, November, 1906.

NORTH AMERICA.—Carte Géologique de l'Amérique du Nord. Scale, 15,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. By Henry Gannett, Geographer, and Bailey Willis, Geologist. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1906.

This large geological map of North America, including Greenland, was the joint work of the geological surveys of Canada, the United States, and Mexico. A copy of the map was presented to each member of the Tenth International Geological Congress at Mexico City in September last. Twenty-five tints are used to show geological formations, and the meaning of the colours is explained in French and Spanish letterpress. An explanation of the map, written by Mrs. F. B. Adams, was distributed among the members. The map is to undergo further revision, and will eventually appear, it is said, as one of the *Professional Papers* of the U. S. Geological Survey. The colours are printed with delicacy, the registration is perfect, the present geological knowledge of the continent is perhaps set forth as fully as can be done on a map of this scale, and the product is certain to be very useful.

CANADA.—Map of the Dominion of Canada showing Progress of Field Operations by the Geological Survey, 1843-1903. Scale, 250 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* Geological Survey of Canada, Vol. 25, 1902-3, Ottawa, 1906.

This small-scale map illustrates a summary report by Dr. Robert Bell. It gives an idea of the vast amount of good topographical work performed by the Survey during the past sixty years. Most of the occupied area in the south has been geologically surveyed and partly mapped. These regions are coloured dark red, while areas in the settled districts that have been less completely investigated are light red. The routes explored and surveyed in the more northern parts of Canada are also shown in red. These reconnaissance surveys extend through all parts of the country to a distance of about 1,000 miles northward from the international boundary.

CANADA.—Map of Part of Northwestern Ontario, North of Lake Superior. Scale, 16 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* as above.

One of the canoe routes from Lake Superior to the Albany River flowing into James Bay crosses the Height of Land north of Montizambert on the Canadian

Pacific and follows the Nagagami River to its junction with the Kenogami, and thence to the Albany. Mr. W. J. Wilson made an instrumental survey of this route between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay, and the results are shown on this map.

CANADA.—Map of Part of Northern Ontario and Eastern Keewatin, Southwest of James Bay. Scale, 16 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* as above.

Illustrates a summary report by Mr. W. J. Wilson, on his exploration and survey of the regions between the Attawapiskat and Albany Rivers and between the Albany and Moose Rivers, on the west coast of James Bay. These and similar surveys are enlarging our knowledge of the water systems tributary to Hudson Bay.

CANADA.—Sketch Map of Part of Southwestern Ontario showing Shorelines of Ancient Great Lakes. Scale, 24 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* as above.

In that region evidences of ancient water-levels above the shores of the present lakes are shown by shore-lines cut into the clays or gravels by terraces formed of stratified deposits and by beaches thrown up by the waves. This is a map of these ancient shore-lines to the north of Lake Ontario and Erie, illustrating a report by Dr. Robert Chalmers.

CANADA.—Map of a Portion of the Yukon Territory showing Explorations on the MacMillan, Pelly, and Stewart Rivers. Scale, 1:506,880, or 8 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* as above.

Illustrates a report by Mr. R. G. McConnell. The work consisted chiefly in an examination of the MacMillan River, about 285 miles long, and one of the principal feeders of the Pelly.

CANADA.—Map of Part of the District of Keewatin showing Survey of the Winisk River. Scale, 16 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* as above.

Illustrates a report by Mr. William McInnes, who, in 1903, surveyed the Winisk River, about 340 miles in length. In its upper course the river is interrupted by many rapids.

CANADA.—Orographic Map showing Contour of Lower Slope of Turtle Mountain, Manitoba. Scale, 1½ statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* as above.

This map, illustrating a survey by Mr. D. B. Dowling, is contoured to show intervals of twenty-five feet difference in elevation over the lower slope and 100 feet in the higher parts. The economic importance of this survey relates to beds of coal or lignite.

ASIA.

ASIA.—Stanford's New Orographical Map of Asia. (4 sheets.) Scale, 1:8,721,500, or 137.6 statute miles to an inch. Compiled under the direction of H. J. Mackinder. Edward Stanford, London, 1906. (Price, coloured sheet, 16s.; mounted on rollers and varnished, 20s.)

This map is one of the excellent series of orographical school maps of the continents now being issued by this house. The map, like those which preceded it in this series, was compiled under Mr. Mackinder's direction from original materials, chiefly the Government surveys. Six tints show elevations from sea-level to more than 15,000 feet above the sea, and 7 tints show depths from sea-level to more than 15,000 feet below sea-level. The drawing of the contour lines at the same intervals above and below sea-level will enable the student easily to compare the great positive and negative features of the regions, such as the high plateau of Tibet and the abysses of the Ocean, east of Japan. We know of no wall map which more graphically depicts the continental land-forms and the varying depths of the bordering oceans than this physical map of Asia. The drainage is in deep blue; and though the primary purpose of the map is to depict the physical features of the continent, the employment of a gray, almost transparent, lettering make it possible to insert many geographical names without blurring the topographical details.

INDIA.—River Hooghly, Calcutta to Saugor. (3 sheets.) Scale, 1:80,724, or 126 statute miles to an inch. From Surveys made by the officers of the River Survey Department under the direction of E. W. Petley, Deputy Conservator of the Port. Calcutta, 1904-05.

Gives the detailed results of the surveys of the Hooghly from Calcutta to the Bay of Bengal. The many hundreds of soundings are in feet, and all heights are expressed in feet and decimals.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW ZEALAND.—Topographical and Geological Plans of the Mahinapua, Kanieri, Turiwhate, and Browning's Pass Survey Districts. Accompanying the Report on the Hokitika sheet of the North Westland Quadrangle. Scale, 80 chains to an inch. *Bulletin* No. 1 (new series) New Zealand Geological Survey, Wellington, 1906.

These are sheets of the detailed topographical and geological map of New Zealand whose preparation has begun in the survey as reorganized by Dr. J. M. Bell, the new Director. The topographical plans give the effect of relief, and indicate swamps, mountain peaks, edges of bush, etc. The wish may be expressed that future sheets will give elevations above sea-level of many valleys as well as of mountain summits. On the geological plans the relief detail of the topographic plans is omitted, and geological information is indicated by colours and signs. All facts are very clearly expressed, though it is not quite so easy on these sheets to compare geological with topographical details as in our geologic folios.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—Bartholomew's Road Surface Map of London and Neighbourhood. Scale, about 2 inches to a mile. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh, 1906. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

The map is mounted on cloth and folded to pocket size. It belongs to the finest class of road maps. Thin, black lines divide it into mile squares and facilitate the estimating of distances without referring to the scale. The area covered extends from Tottenham in the north to Hampton Court in the south and from Abbey Wood in the east to beyond Twickenham in the west. The road-colouring shows whether the highway is wood, asphalt, macadam, or cobblestone. Tramway routes and recommended approaches and main routes are distinguished from other highways. The scale is so large that the entire street plan and the names of the streets of London are printed clearly. The map fully meets the needs of wheelmen and others who require a road map of London and its immediate suburbs.

HUNGARY.—Specialkarte des Balaton-Sees und Seiner Umgebung. Part I, 4 sheets.) Scale, 1:75,000, or 1.18 statute mile to an inch. Planned by Ludwig von Lóczy. Sheets produced by the Imperial and Royal Military Geographical Institute, Vienna, 1903.

These sheets form a topographical and cultural map of Lake Balaton and its surroundings, produced in the admirable style of this Government map-house. A very large amount of detail is given, such as vineyards, forests, mills driven by steam or water, manufactories, limekilns, railroads distinguished as one and two track roads, and highways of various degrees, from the very best roads to footpaths.

RUMANIA.—Carte de Roumanie. No scale. *Annales des Mines,* Paris, April, 1905.

Illustrates an exhaustive monograph, "L'Exploration du Pétrole en Roumanie," by M. Aron. Shows the geological formations in the petroleum regions of the kingdom, the localities where petroleum is found, and cross sections of some of these districts. The existence of petroleum in Rumania has long been known; but its exploitation began only in 1860, when 3,000 tons of raw oil were produced. The product in 1903 was 384,000 tons, and in 1904, over 400,000 tons, Rumania now holding the fifth place among oil-producing countries, though its share of the total product is only a little over 1 per cent.

ATLASES.

ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.—Compiled from the latest Official Returns at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. Edited by J. G. Bartholomew. (Parts 11, 12 and 13). George Newnes, London, and Frederick Warne & Co., New York, 1906. (Price per Part, 25 cents.)

With Part 11, half of the complete issue of this Atlas is now ready. Part 11 contains seven maps showing the distribution of the world's fisheries and the productive areas of maize and oats, rice and rye, the potato and manioc. Statistical diagrams, with accompanying text, give the average production of and trade in fish. A new feature is a review of those regions in which wide areas are still undeveloped and which are capable of adding largely to the supplies of the commodities most in demand. The Dictionary of Commodities is completed in this part.

Part 12 has maps showing the distribution of barley, millet, sago, cocoa, and spices. Nine inset maps give information relating to cocoa and spices on larger scales. Coloured diagrams, with descriptive letterpress, give details as to the production and consumption of these commodities. The first four pages of a monograph entitled "An Introduction to Economic Geography," by Mr. George G. Chisholm, appear, and the paper will be continued in the following numbers. Mr. Chisholm defines the scope of economic geography, shows what is included under the heads of the production, transportation, and exchange of commodities, and how geographical considerations arise with reference to them.

Part 13 includes two world maps, showing the distribution of 16 kinds of precious stones and of the pearl and coral fisheries, and three maps showing the areas of cultivation of flax, hemp, jute, ramie, and other fibres, with the distribution of flax cultivation in Europe on a larger scale and the centres of linen manufacture. The descriptive letterpress and diagrams are devoted to these commodities and to petroleum. Mr. Chisholm's monograph, "An Introduction to Economic Geography," is continued.